RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 27th July, 1989/
5 Sravana, 1911 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, **Mr. Chairman** in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri A. Nallasivan (Tamil Nadu)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*141. [*The Questioner (Shri Pramod Mahajan) was absent. For answer* vide *cols.* 31-32 infra].

*142. [*The Questioner (Shri Anand Sharma) was absent. For answer* vide *cols.* 32-33 infra].

*143. [*The Questioners (Dr. Ratnakar Pandey and Shri Deba Prasad Ray) were absent. For answer* vide *cols.* 33-34 infra].

*144. [*The Questioner (Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora) was absent. For answer* vide *cols.* 34-35 infra].

*145. [*The Questioner (Shri Gurudas Das Gupta) was absent. For answer* vide *cols.* 35-36 infra].

Central Pollution Control Board's proposals for pollution control

*146. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board proposes to fix any norms for better and efficient use of power and weaker to save the environment from pollution and also to curtail wastages; and

(b) if so, what other proposals are being considered by the Board for pollution control in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Fixing of norms for better and efficient use of power and water to save the environment do not come under the purview of the Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) The main projects and programmes undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board are as follows:

1. Evolution and implementation of pollution control norms.

2. Surveillance of pollution according to norms and standards.

3. Water Quality Monitoring.

4. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring.

5. River Basin Studies.

6. Consent Management and Legal Action.

7. Laboratory Development, Operation and Maintenance.

8. Application of Pollution Control Technology.

9. Planning and Training of Personnel.

10. Information, Library and Data Processing services.

11. Pollution Control Camps and Publications.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board had identified certain hot spots for attention to take care of the entire area and the State Pollution Control Boards had also been asked to concentrate on such hot spot areas spotted by the Central Pollution Control Board and, if so, what the steps are which have been taken by both the Central and State Pollution Control Boards in this regard and to what extent they have been successful.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I do not think that any such action has been taken by the Central Pollution Control Board or the State Pollution Control Boards.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Sir, my second supplementary is whether it is a fact that the PH Chamber of Commerce and Industry has drawn the attention of the Government and stated that the incentives provided for adopting pollution control measures are less in India as compared to the other countries and, if so, I would like to know whether the Government is considering giving more attractive incentives for the installation of pollution control equipment. I would also like to know in this connection whether any foreign technology is being introduced in this regard and if so, what the details thereof are.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I would like to answer the second question first.

Sir, the question of involving foreign technology arises only when we lack the same technology inputs. Sir, in those areas where our technologies are insufficient, certainly we shall go in for the assistance from some more developed countries. Sir, as far as the approach of commercial organisations with regard to more incentives for pollution control devices is concerned, Sir, the Government is giving incentives according to its own resources. And whatever resources are available, whatever incentives we think fit or proper to give for installing pollution control devices, we give that.

श्री सैय्यद सिब्ते रजी : मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में जिन लोगों ने रूल्स का उल्लंघन किया है और जिनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाए गए हैं, उन मुकदमात का क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्रीजैड० आर० अंसारी : सर, जहां तक मुकदमात के चलाए जाने का सवाल है, कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिए गए हैं, लेकिन एकदम से मुकदमा चलाना ही मकसद नहीं है। मकसद यह है कि इंडस्ट्री जो पोल्यूट कर रही है उसकी इस बात की तरफ तवज्जो की जाय कि वह पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल डिवाईसेज लगाए। उन पोल्यूटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज का जो पोल्यूशन कर रही हैं, कुछ नोटिसेज एलब रसपेक्ट पोल्यूशन एक्ट के तहत दिए गए हैं। उन्हें परस्यू किया जा रहा है और उनके काफी अच्छे नतीजे निकल रहे हैं। इस वक्त जो कुसूरमें पाए गए हैं और उनके जो नतीजे निकले हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास जानकारी नहीं है। अगर आपको स्पेसिफिक इंटरेस्टेड हैं तो मैं उनका प्रोवाइड कर दूंगा।

DR. R. K. PODDAR: Sir, nobody wants pollution—neither the Centre nor the States. Some of the multinationals which are exporting some technologies which produce more pollution sometimes ignore the directives of the State Pollution Control Boards and they go in for litigation. But there are some other pollution causing industries, many ow whom are small-scale and medium-scale, and if they have to be modernised and made pollution free, then they have to invest a lot of money which sometimes they say they do not have. Then the State Government sometimes feel it very iconvenient or impossible to impose those norms because then lots of people will be out of employment. The first part of my question is whether the Central Government shall go in depth into this question of assistance to States so that small and medium scale industries could be modernised and made pollution free. And (b), there are already many technologies which are less costly and developed here such as, for example, sewage—fed fisheries or gio-gas plants for recycling the organic waste. I would like to know whether all these technologies are encouraged and provided suitable funds by the Centre for their development. Thank you.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As far as this question of using technologies which are pollution free and which have been indigenously developed is concerned, the Government is giving full support and encouragement for the development of such technologies and

making use of such technologies in specific areas—of course, within the financial constraints. As far as assistance for the States is concerned, if any proposal comes to us from the State Governments where they feel that without the Central assistance they cannot go ahead with some projects, certainly the Central Government will look into it and they assist to the extent possible.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Is it a fact, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that not a single directive or advice issued by the Central Pollution Control Board to various official and non-official agenices has been implemented? The Board is viewed as an avoidable body by the agencies. In view of this, will the Government consider arming the Board with some statutory powers to get its advice implemented?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the Central Pollution Control Board has got enough powers to give directives and to take suitable action against the erring industries or against the erring pollutors. It is a continuous process if the Government feels at any stage that we have to arm the Central Pollution Control Board or the State Pollution Control Boards with more powers, we shall certainly go ahead with this proposal.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I had recently put a question to the Minister of Energy asking as to h much energy can be saved if modern energy conservation methods are adopted. The reply that I got was that 25 per cent of the present energy consumption can be saved if we take recourse to modern conservation methods. One of the main culprits identified was the out-dated boiler. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Environment whether there is any plan with the Central Pollution Control Board to phase out the existing boilers and replace them with modern boilers so that pollution is controlled and also energy is saved.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, probably you will agree with me that the question put by the hon. Member does not arise out of this question. This is a question which pertains to the Ministry of Energy. The hon. Member had rightly put that question to the Ministry of Energy. If he wants any clarification on it he may refer the same to the Ministry of Energy.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड, जैसा कि हमें समझ आता है दो तरह का पोल्यूशन हमारे यहां है—एक है केमिकल एण्ड डस्ट पोल्यूशन इन एयर और दूसरा नायस पोल्यूशन । इनके लिए क्या अलग-अलग कोई नार्मस बनाए हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । डस्ट के पोल्यूशन के बारे में अभी मानसून आने के कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली शहर में अंधकार सा छाया हुआ था । यह डस्ट पोल्यूशन छाया हुआ था और चारों ओर डस्टी क्लाउड्स थे और यह क्लाउड्स आ रहे थे, जो एयर पोर्ट के नजदीक क्वेरीज बनी हैं । यह लोग जो जमीन से पत्थर काट-काटकर निकालते जा रहे हैं और जब साइलोन आते हैं या गरम हवायें चलती हैं तो यह डस्ट सारा उड़कर ऊपर जाता है और चारों तरफ एक क्लाउड्स सा बना लेता है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल कीजिए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं उसका स्पष्टीकरण दे रहा हूं क्योंकि मैं रहता हूं 7वीं मंजिल पर और यह रहते हैं ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर में, यह कहेंगे कि डस्ट ऐसा नहीं आता है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : यह बताना जरूरी नहीं है कि आप सातवीं मंजिल में रहते हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : 7वीं मंजिल में कुछ नहीं तो दिन में चार बार डस्टिंग करने की जरूरत पड़ती है । दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं

कि क्या क्वेरियों पर डस्ट पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल के लिए कोई नार्म्स बनाए हुए हैं?

दूसरा, दिल्ली शहर में जितने जेनरेटर लगे हुए हैं उनमें जितने साइलेंसर लगते हैं, नायज पोल्यूशन को रोकने के लिए दो तरह के साइलेंसर होते हैं- एक इन्डस्ट्रियल साइलेंसर और दूसरे डोमेस्टिक साइलेंसर। यहां शहर में जितने भी साइलेंसर लगे हुए हैं वह इन्डस्ट्रियल साइलेंसर हैं, उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड कुछ करता है?

श्री जे॰ आर॰ अन्सारी : जनाबेआला, आनरेबल मैम्बर ने दो सवाल उठाए हैं-एक तो नायस परीक्षण के बारे में है। जनाबेआला, एक मसल है "चैरिटी बिगिन्स एट होम"। यह नायस पोल्यूशन इतना डिफिकल्ट सब्जेक्ट है कि उसे हमको अपने से ही शुरू करना पड़ेगा और बड़ी मुसीबत में हम मुब्तला हो जायेंगे। ... **(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I want your protection. I am not talking about hauman noise. He is making mockery of it. I am talking about noise. I am taking it seriously. He is not taking it seriously.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Don't be serious. Please be calm. Please listen to me now.

जनाबेआला, नायज पोल्यूशन एक ऐसा डिफिकल्ट एरिया है जिस को हमने पोल्यूशन माना है और उसके लिए हम कुछ स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं, लेकिन इसमें दो चीजें हैं जो हमारे आड़े आती हैं। एक तो उसके लिए सोशल सेंक्शन की जरूरत होगी। जहां तक इंडस्ट्रीज या फैक्टरीज के जरिए से जो पोल्यूशन होता है उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए हम ऐफेक्टिव स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं और हम ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज को नोटिस दे रहे हैं जिनमें प्रापर इक्विपमेंट नहीं लगाया गया है।

जहां तक डस्ट पोल्यूशन का सवाल है जो क्वैरीज का सवाल उठाया गया है उनके खिलाफ हम ऐक्शन ले रहे हैं। लेकिन इस मुल्क को आबहवा, इस मुल्क को क्लाइमेटिक कंडीशन जो है उनमें कुछ डस्ट पोल्यूशन को हमको बेयर करना पड़ेगा। जो साइक्लोन आती हैं, आंधियां चलती हैं, जैसा राजस्थान की तरफ से आंधी आती है उसमें इतना डस्ट होता है कि उसका दिल्ली ऐफेक्ट होती है, जो कि किसी भी पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड के बस का नहीं है कि उसको ऐरेस्ट कर सके।

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, in this House, on previous occasions also, I raised the problem of pollution caused by the Coal India Limited by the commissioning of its mining projects at Margherita and nearby. And the hon. Minister has assured me through his letter dated 7th June, 1989, that the Coal India Limited and the NEC shall make arrangements for providing settling tanks preceded by neutralization peaks at every mine before 31st May, 1989, so as to bring the pH value and concentration of suspended solution in the mine waters within the prescribed standards under the Environment Act of 1986. And he assured that the Coal India Limited and is the NEC would make assessments of damages caused to agricultural land, homestead and other lands by silt, screen and coal dust. The assessments should be completed by 30th June, 1989. But, Sir, I have come to know that nothing has been done so far. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what measures he has already taken to complete all these things that he has assured in his letter of 7th June, 1989.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, we have taken up the matter with the Coal India with regard to the problem which he has mentioned, and I have sent him a reply in this regard. We shall further pursue the matter with the Coal India Limited with regard to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: More vigorously?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Yes, more vigorously, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Pollution Control Board has taken into account that very often the Transport Department, specially in Delhi and other metropolitan cities, are the worst offenders of pollution, and in many areas in the cities where there is a heavy traffic, the exhaust fumes that come out of the transport buses make the atmosphere extremely poisonous for the people walking around. This is specially so in the case of D.T.C. buses in Delhi. Has the Central Pollution Board taken this into account? What steps are they taking to remedy the situation? Are there any control measures in the buses?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the hon. Member is perfectly right that specially in these metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi, the major portion of the air pollution is because of vehicles.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Calcutta?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Calcutta, Bombay and other cities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the point. You give your answer.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: If you want me to name all the metropolitan cities, I can name them. I am just giving the example that these are the cities where most of the airpollution is because of vehicles which they create because of emission from their exhaust pipes and we have taken steps with the Ministry of Surface Transport and the Ministry of Petroleum and other concerned departments to see that the pollution is contained and steps are taken to bring it down.

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां कहीं इंडस्ट्री या फैक्टरी लगी हुई हैं उसमें काम करने वाले सीधे कर्मचारी, इलाके के लोग, उनके जीवन की हानि कितनी हो रही हैं इस पोल्यूशन के कारण और फैक्टरियों से जो गंदा पानी चलता हैं, खेतों में फैल जाता हैं उसके कारण कितने खेत बर्बाद हो रहे हैं एक-एक फैक्टरी, एक-एक संस्थान का सर्वेक्षण कराने की व्यवस्था किसी बोर्ड ने की हैं जिससे यह पता लगे कि सचमुच में किस स्तर तक पोल्यूशन हो रहा है ?

श्री जैड० आर० अंसारी : जहां तक इंडस्ट्री के सर्वेक्षण का सवाल हैं लार्ज स्केल और मीडियम स्केल की इंडस्ट्री को हमने आइडेंटीफ ई किया है जो ग्रास पाल्यूटर्स हैं उनको हम परसू कर रहे हैं नोटिस देकर कि किस तरह से वह पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल डिवाइस वह लगायें। जो उससे एफ्लूवेंट निकलता हैं वह पोल्यूशन फ्री हो। उसमें कुछ केसे ऐसे हैं कि जब हम उन पर एक्शन लेते हैं तो वे हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर स्टे आर्डर ले आते हैं। उसमें हमारे हाथ बंध जाते हैं। लेकिन हम उसको बराबर मुस्तकिल तौर पर परसू कर रहे हैं। उसके अच्छे असरात निकले हैं। बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने अपने प्लान दिये हैं कि किस वक्त तक वह यह डिवाइस लगा लेंगे।

पाल्यूशन कंट्रोल का मसला बड़ा टाइम कंज्यूमिंग मसला हैं। हम यह एक्सपेक्ट नहीं कर सकते कि जो मुद्दतों से आब्सोलीट टेक्नोलतजी की कोई इंडस्ट्री चल रही है वह एक दम से कन्वर्ट हो जायेगी। एक रीजनेबल टाइम फ्रेम अगर वह जेनुइनली चाहते हैं कि इतने टाइम में हम पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल डिवाइज लगा लेंगे तो कोई टाइम फ्रेम बनाना पड़ेगा और उसकी इजाजत देनी पड़ेगी ताकि वह उस टाइम में डिवाइज लगा सकेंगा।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या बोर्ड की ओर से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जितना बर्बाद हो रहा हर संस्थान से उसकी कोई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयारी की जायेगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to konw what is the extent of devastation caused by pollution.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the quantum of damages which are caused by pollution has not been ascertained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 147. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, we want half-an-hour discussion on the question of pollution.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, we want half-an-hour discussion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know it, Mr. Jagesh Desai, and everybody knows it, how half-an-hour discussion is sanctioned. You know the method.

*147. [*The questioner (Shri N. E. Balaram) was absent. For answers* vide *cols.* 36 infra].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No. 148.

Production of Burley Tobacco

*148. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production of Burley tobacco and how it is consumed;

(b) what was its annual export and its internal consumption during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to augment its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The annual production of burley tobacco during 1988-89 is estimated at 6.70 M. Kgs. Burley tobacco is used for blending with FCV tobacco in manufacture of cigarettes.

(b) The requirement of burley tobacco for the domestic industry is between 4.5 M. Kgs. to 5.5 M. Kgs. per annum. The export of burley tobacco for the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (M.Kgs.)
1986-87	0.61
1987-88	0.96
1988-89	1.30

(c) Light soil burley tobacco which is superior than the traditional burley tobacco has an export potential. Programmes for encouraging production of light soil variety of burley tobacco like construction of burley-curing sheds, propagation of improved practices of production etc. have been drawn up by the Tobacco Board. The trade delegations have been sponsored to explore the possibilities of export of burley tobaccos and its samples exhibited in foreign fairs and exhibitions.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Sir, I think that the hon. Minister is ignorant of the facts or is purposefully misleading the House by giving wrong answers. The Tobacco Board is not looking after the welfare of the burley tobacco. Burley tobacco is not included under the purview of the Tobacco Board. That is why I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister about a month back to amend the Act of the Tobacco Board so that it covers burley tobacco also. But the Minister says